

## \$9,000,000 MORE FOR GUM THAN FOR MISSIONS

With This Assertion, Troy Conference Speakers Urge Systematic Plan of Benevolences.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 16.—With the assertion that Americans spent \$9,000,000 more for chewing gum last year than all the Christian religious denominations gave for foreign missions, speakers before the Troy Methodist conference, now holding its 32nd annual meeting here, urged the clergy to-day to put into operation a systematic plan designed to increase all the benevolences.

The story of how business-like methods have revolutionized the finances of many churches in the conference was told as an inspiration for an extension of the system, which embodies education of church-goers, and leads to house canvases and a uniform method of collection.

W. B. Hollingshead and John L. Fort, officials authorized by the general conference to present the plan, declared that the Methodist Church must "come above the penny basis" and realize that it cannot "take the word for Christ without the dollar."

During the discussion it was asserted that in 1909 Methodist churches in the United States the pastor received, including his house rent, less than \$5,000 a year as salary.

A committee was appointed to investigate conditions surrounding the pastorate of Robert R. Earl of Schuylers Falls, whose district superintendent sought this action, but withheld the reasons for his request. The result of the investigation will be announced later in the session.

The Rev. P. Parks Cadman, D. D., delivered a historical lecture before the conference to-night.

Montpelier, April 16.—The educational commission met in the supreme court at the State House this afternoon and discussed their report. After the meeting which lasted from 1:30 to 8:00 it was stated that there was nothing to give out at this time.

The commission was in session to-night. Members here are Justice John H. Watson, chairman, Theodore N. Vail, Percival W. Clement, Horace F. Graham, Eli Porter, James B. Estee and Clerk G. L. Hunt.

When run down with kidney trouble, backache, rheumatism or bladder weakness, turn quickly for help to Foley Kidney Pills. You cannot take them into your system without having good results.

Chas. E. Kimball, N. Y., says: "Foley's Kidney Pills have done me more good than \$100.00 worth of medicine." They give you good results. J. W. O'Sullivan, (Adv.)

AGED. "Why, look here," said the merchant who was in need of a boy, "aren't you the same boy who was in here a week ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the applicant. "I thought so. And didn't I tell you that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir," said the merchant. "I'm older now."—Exchange.

**VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC.** Are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. "Blood-buster" remedy. No doctor's fee. Full particulars in receipt of stamp. W. E. YOUNG, P. D. F., 23 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Is death to all leaf-eating insects. By its use you can save your fruit, vegetables, potatoes, berries, truck gardens.

**HIGHEST QUALITY**  
Not always lowest in price but always best in quality. 15 years experience back of this product. No other brand but insist on receiving

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The pioneer, high quality arsenate of lead  
FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS  
Write for our Apple Book.

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22 BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## NEW AEROPLANE IS LIKE A BIRD

Has Wings and a Tail, and Is Hard to Handle, Being Also Dangerous.

Paris, April 16.—A new type of flying machine, the object of which is to enable a man to imitate birds in utilizing the power of the wind, was described at the congress of the Society of Scientists. The invention is that of Dr. A. Moogin and the flight which it is intended to make is a kind of a continuous glide.

After the manner of large birds the apparatus is provided with a spreading tail and two powerful wings. The wings are placed so as to enable it to remain motionless. The control of the machine must be acquired by practice, as in the case of a bicycle, but it is admitted this will present great difficulty and even danger.

## Fourteen Divorces Granted.

St. Albans, April 16.—Judge Waterman of Rutland county, presiding at spring term of Franklin county court, to-day announced the granting of 14 divorce cases as follows: Frank L. Lumbra vs. Catherine Lumbra, full grant of adultery and desertion; Bertha Safford vs. Ernest Safford, full grant of adultery and desertion; Vera Chaffee vs. James S. Carr, full grant of desertion and custody of four minor children decreed to petitioner; Alice Plummer vs. Arthur Plummer, full grant of adultery and desertion; Alice Plummer vs. Samuel Plummer, full grant of adultery and desertion; Emma L. Vincent vs. Homer G. Vincent, full grant of refusal to support and neglect and the custody of the minor children decreed to the petitioner; household efforts in petitioner's possession decreed to her; Mamie A. Briggs vs. Bert H. Briggs, continued; Maurice E. Rice vs. Cora E. Stonehouse, full grant of adultery, according to the prayer of the petition; Virginia L. Sheridan vs. John Sheridan, full grant of adultery and desertion; Virginia Tatro vs. Alfred C. Tatro, full grant of desertion; Mildred Lavelle Kitchell vs. Albert G. Kitchell, full grant of neglect and refusal to support, custody of minor child decreed to petitioner and alimony according to stipulation on file; Margaret R. Barney vs. James P. Barney, full grant of neglect and refusal to support; R. D. Fairbanks vs. Nancy McAvilly Fairbanks, full grant of willful desertion; Jennie Shepard vs. Fred Shepard, full grant of adultery and desertion; custody of minor child decreed to petitioner; Albert Peters vs. Joseph M. Peters, full grant of willful desertion.

## Year for Stealing Gun.

Rutland, April 16.—Edward Archambault of this city pleaded guilty to the charge of this city this afternoon to the charge of burglary in stealing a gun from the blacksmith shop of Belleville & Gravel in this city and was sentenced by Judge Willard W. Miles to serve not less than one year nor more than three at the State's prison at Windsor. At first Archambault pleaded not guilty and a jury was empaneled to try him. After three witnesses for the State had been examined State's Attorney R. L. Stafford introduced a confession which Archambault's counsel, J. Dyer Spelman, did not know about and the respondent's plea was changed and the jury discharged. All other jurors were excused for the term to-day. Ten jury cases have been tried.

The Vermont Accident Insurance company of this city to-day brought suit in common courts in Rutland county court through George W. Platt of this city as counsel against Clifford C. Fletcher of Harrisburg, Pa., former president of the company, who was yesterday found guilty by a jury of embezzlement of \$1,000 from the company. Five shares of Fletcher's stock in the concern were attached.

Judge Miles to-day issued a close jail certificate in the case of John B. Stearns of this city vs. Charles Turner of Rutland and John E. Metcalf of Fair Haven in which a jury recently returned a verdict of \$500 in damages to the plaintiff for libel. The certificate does not become effective until the Vermont supreme court acts on the case.

Michael Liddy of Pawlet was late yesterday sent to the State prison at Windsor by Judge Miles for assault upon 11 years old Frances Sheldon of Pawlet.

## SAME OLD STORY.

Here is one that was told by Samuel Merwin, the author, the other evening when the conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the abuse of charity.

Some time ago a farmer was standing on the platform of a small station when a local train arrived. Hardly had the engine stopped when a window in the smoker was thrown up and a head protruded.

"Say, pard," remarked he of the protruding head, addressing the farmer, "would you mind giving a fellow a chew of tobacco?"

"Help yourself," obligingly responded the farmer, handing the man on the train the large plug.

"Fine," commented the other, fondly gazing at the slab. "Does it make any difference to you where I bite it?"

"No," answered the farmer, indifferently. "Bite it in any place you please."

"All right, then," rejoined the man, putting the plug in his pocket, as the train started. "I'll bite it in the next town."

If the next estate you want to sell is good value advertising will sell it. If not, it will not.

## SPEAKER AT TROY CONFERENCE RAPS MODERN DANCES

Saratoga, N. Y., April 17.—Moving pictures as a method of increasing church attendance were advocated by Dr. Christian F. Reiser of Grace Methodist Church, Troy, N. Y., in an address before the Troy Methodist Episcopal conference to-day, in which he declared that the church must awaken to the necessity of utilizing in its work some of the measures in operation outside.

"The devil has been using motion pictures too long," he said. "We have got to wake up and take them from him."

The speaker condemned the modern dances and declared that the churches must provide entertainment for young people that will prove a successful counter attraction. Preachers will attain greater efficiency, he asserted, if they demand an annual vacation, and omit making "tattling calls" among their parishioners.

Reports submitted at a meeting of the Ministers' wives' association showed nine births in the parsonages this year. Mrs. L. E. Carter of Troy was elected president.

Dr. Milton Butler Pratt of Amsterdam delivered the annual missionary sermon this afternoon. To-night Dr. Reiser gave an illustrated lecture on "Church Publicity."

A delegation from the conference left to-night for New York city, where tomorrow they will urge the church authorities to designate Saratoga Springs as the meeting place of the general conference in 1916. Cincinnati and other cities are in the field for the same meeting.

## DEATH OF DR. E. E. MCGOVERN

Physician Had Been Ill Two Months with Arterio-sclerosis—Practiced in Burlington.

Vergennes, April 17.—Dr. E. E. McGovern died this morning after an illness of about two months from arterio-sclerosis. He was born in Farnham, E. G., October 26, 1848. He studied dentistry with Dr. Terrill of Middlebury and came to this city to practice his profession in 1873. He married in June, 1880, Miss Lorraine Smith, daughter of Judge John D. Smith of this city.

Dr. McGovern practiced his profession in this city over 30 years, when he sold out and in 1901 went to Burlington and opened an office, where he had since been engaged in practice. Dr. McGovern was a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., of this city and of the Ethan Allen club of Burlington.

He is survived by a wife and one daughter, Miss Edith McGovern, a teacher at the Vergennes graded school. The funeral will be held at the home Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

## INTENSIVE FARMING.

What Is Done on Two Acres of English Earth by a Woman.

Robert H. Moulton in the Kansas City Star.

Here is an idea that French skill and thrift discovered, that English common sense adopted and that American intelligence and enterprise may be counted upon to develop for all there is in it. It is the last word in the conservation of natural resources and the science of efficiency as applied to the land.

At Thatcham, Berkshire, one of the middle counties of England, a woman to-day, with several girls, has shown what it is possible to accomplish with but a couple of acres of land. By the most scientific kind of intensive farming they have been able to meet all the running expenses of their business, including the outfit of ground rent, apparatus of all sorts, garden tools, fertilizer and all other incidentals that a cultivator of the soil is called upon to put money into. Moreover, they have been able to live well and to have sufficient leisure to enjoy such surplus of their income as they did not care to put into the bank or to invest.

It was across the pond, in France, that this highly profitable industry was born. On the outskirts of a little village, a Frenchman was discovered, assisted by his wife and children, raising \$250 worth of garden truck, annually, on the narrow confines of a single acre of land. The Englishwoman readily took to the successful and profitable business, and the first thing they did was to lease five acres of land. Later on they discovered that they had made a big mistake in renting so much, for they found as they got well into their work, that but two acres were all they could handle with the minute attention they were necessarily giving to their tasks. The five acres they proceeded to make richer than ever Nature herself had dreamed possible. Stable manure was used. The cost of this fertilizer was very slight. They bought it at a nearby farm and hauled it themselves. This was most thoroughly distributed, not a square inch escaping.

A peculiar clause was inserted in their lease. The landlord for the moment hesitated over this, it was so unusual. This provided that the tenants, at the expiration of their lease, should have the privilege of digging up and removing the soil to a depth of 18 inches. This provision is a fair one, as the renters had reworked the soil to too high a degree and had added too much new material to justify its reverting to the landlord.

Stable manure was used exclusively. The women declaring that it gave most excellent satisfaction. The American grower, however, might do well to thoroughly investigate as to the best sort of fertilizer to employ for the forcing of garden vegetables.

At the Thatcham farm three crops are raised every 12 months, and these crops are on the market ahead of the season. This is the secret of the big profits. A palisade of zinc plates incloses the whole field, and these plates are sunk for some distance into the ground. This is for the purpose of thoroughly conserving all the nutriment.

For the first planting, large bell-shaped glasses, called "cloches" on the European continent, are employed. When the plants underneath, after proper exposure to the sun, have advanced far in their development, they are transferred to regular frames, glass-covered, that the women have also built themselves. Lettuce is one of the important crops. To start with, five lettuces are grown under each cloche. This gives ample room for them to develop. Cauliflower is also a favorite crop; even carrots are found to be quite profitable.

The plants are selected. It will be noted, are of the hardy sort and thus, with ordinary care, there is but little danger from the blight of frost.

Exhaustive manures made of willow

wands or the flexible branches of bushes, or of big bundles of dry straw or hay, all are used to maintain a sufficiently warm temperature in time of need and to exclude the biting winds and nipping frosts.

There are no paths, either for walking or for the use of wheelbarrows on this little farm. Steps are for voices in the air. The fertilizer is taken thither in baskets and the vegetables, when ready for the market, are carried away by the same means.

Manure, lime plates and the "cloches" had to be bought, as stated. Practically everything else, however, was made or done by the individual efforts of the women. For the frames of glass they bought out photographic firms, who sell their old negatives at a low price. They cleaned these off and had good material from which to build their little hot-houses.

At first it seemed rather difficult and a bit ridiculous that such infinite pains should be taken to save even an inch of space, but as the women got deeper and deeper engrossed in their enterprise an enthusiasm seized each of them, a sort of pride, too, in outdoing her neighbor in getting every bit of value possible out of their little holding.

Many women in England are imitating the experiment of Thatcham. It is amazing that prices can be obtained for the fresh vegetables marketed out of season.

WOMEN OF MANY PERIODS.  
Men's Suffrage League to Give Historical Pageant.

(From the New York Post.)  
The historical pageant of woman suffrage, "Six Periods of American Life," written by Miss Hazel MacKay, will be given this evening at the 7th Regiment armory, New York city, by the Men's League for Women Suffrage.

"Since the history of humanity," says the foreword, "men and women have been working side by side, equally sharing the burdens of life, equally useful, equally necessary to the community and to the upbuilding of civilization. Yet, after all these centuries it has been only within the last hundred years that woman has awakened to the fact that in the making of the laws of the community, as well as in all other matters pertaining to the State, frequently even in the disposition of her own person or property, she has been helpless and ignored."

This program attempts to show the position of woman in various phases of American life, and how the present movement of woman suffrage holds out the promise of justice to women in the future."

In the first period, that of the Indians, a tribe enters from the west to rest from the day's march and cook their evening meal before proceeding on their final campaign. The men, burdened only by their bows and arrows, make themselves comfortable and take their ease, while the women, leaning all the paraphernalia of the camp upon their shoulders, cook the meal and begin to work busily at all their varied occupations. They are seen weaving the mats, making the baskets, the moccasins and clothing, grinding the corn, etc., while the men sit at the campfire, smoking and talking.

From time to time a horse to them as they wait behind. The chief's daughter hears the call of her lover in the wood, and runs to meet him, but she is called back to her duties in the camp and helps to serve the meal.

In the midst of the meal a stranger tribe of Indians approaches with friendly signs that they have come to trade, accordingly their leader, the medicine man, trades the bows and arrows and skins which they have brought for the baskets, mats, and clothing that the women have been making, the men of the tribe resolving to return the bows, arrows, and skins as their price.

At last the medicine man tempts the chief with some splendid skins which, after vainly striving to procure by offering all the belongings of the camp, the chief procures in exchange for his young daughter. She implores her father to spare her from such a fate, but he is obstinate, and she is carried off by the victor.

The chief turns to his wife and tells her of the deed, and the last figure to be seen is a woman with a burden on her back and a child by her side.

The Puritan period deals with the witch question and the fact that the only friends of the witch, the women of the colony, have nothing to say in her trial and condemnation. A woman who is the one of the colonists just before the Revolution. Groups of men and women troop on to the village green, bringing their work with them. Some of the women come with their spinning, others with their quilting, others with their sewing, burning, while the men bring oxen, yokes, tinware, shoes and brooms to make.

Side by side they sit, equally busy and equally useful, and they sing happily as they work. In a few moments the workers enter from the fields, men and women, with their flails and rakes and the products of the field and orchard. They greet their neighbors and friends, and then join in a merry dance together. This is presently interrupted by the coming of a town crier, who rings his bell and calls, "Town meeting, town meeting." Accordingly, the men troop to the town meeting, while the women meekly and submissively gather up their things and return to their homes.

Susan B. Anthony is the central figure in the fourth period, just after the negroes have been enfranchised. Her appeal for equal rights with the negro is repeated.

The men and women of to-day, side by side in all professions, occupations, and trades, assemble to take part in State affairs. The law invites them to enter the portals of the State, but when the women attempt to enter, their entrance is barred. The men alone being allowed to enter. The women hesitate, uncertain what to do, when, in the distance, is heard the coming of the suffragists, who enter bearing a message to them. The suffrage leader urges the women to rally to the standard and the cause of suffrage, that by so doing they will more speedily bring about the righting of this great wrong. The cause of suffrage is pledged to the granting of justice to the womanhood of the future.

In the period of the future a man and woman, accompanied by justice, move to the center of the stage. The justice gives them the law, a great volume, to bear together, and, swinging her sword, she summons the State to hear what they have done. Accordingly, men and women bearing the standards of all the States and Territories enter and take their place before justice. The spirit of freedom or triumph can now have full play in a State where justice reigns supreme, and, accordingly, she enters, followed by her joyous hand-maidens, who dance in swinging measure the triumph that the future holds for womanhood.

The costumes were made at the headquarters of the unemployed women of the city.

## Foley Kidney Pills Successful for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Positive in action for backache, weak back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. The pills are selected. It will be noted, are of the hardy sort and thus, with ordinary care, there is but little danger from the blight of frost.

Exhaustive manures made of willow

## WIVES KNEEL BY HUSBAND'S SIDE AT ORDINATION

Bishop Leete Gives Methodist Ritual Unusual Form at Saratoga Conference—Pastoral Changes.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 16.—The annual service of the Methodist Episcopal Church was given an unusual form this afternoon when Bishop Frederick D. Leete, who is presiding over the 32nd annual session of Troy conference, called to the altar rail the wives of eleven young ministers who were about to be ordained and requested them to kneel beside their husbands, who then were given the authorization of the church to administer the sacraments.

Bishop Leete explained his action by saying that in the work of the Methodist clergyman the husband and wife should be recognized as equally important. The newly ordained clergy are: Howard C. Bennett, John E. Thompson, Thomas J. Miller, John E. Bevan, Lawrence K. Guthrie, Lee E. Jones, Harvey E. Connor, John A. Struck, Herbert M. Hall, George S. Terrence and Franklin W. Word.

An undercurrent of anxiety pervaded the conference to-day over reports that an unexpectedly large number of pastoral changes are to be announced to-morrow. It is believed that three new pastors will be assigned to Troy and at least one each in Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam and Johnstown.

Several religious services were held to-day at which sermons were delivered by Bishop Leete and Dr. L. G. Birney, dean of the Union School of Theology. Bishop Leete at the close of the session to-morrow will leave to take the place of Bishop Hamilton, who had been assigned to preside over the Vermont conference, but is ill.

## Trains Reinstated.

St. Johnsbury, April 15.—Announcement is made that beginning to-morrow the two passenger trains which were taken off the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine will be put back on their old schedules. When these trains were discontinued in the fall the Commercial club, of St. Johnsbury, met Superintendent Folger and a committee, which had a mixed train was put on from Wells River to Londonderry in the early evening to replace the through passenger train which had been discontinued. But this served only a limited territory and the traveling men took up the matter in a more vigorous manner. At a hearing with Frank A. Miles of Newmarket, representing nine petitioners, it developed that the management discontinued these two trains in the fall without getting the consent of the public service commission, which had ordered the continuance of the trains, and whose order had been confirmed by the supreme court of Vermont.

Mr. Miles took the matter up with the officials of the Boston & Maine system, who acknowledged that the discontinuance of these trains was a violation of the public service commission's order, and the train was reinstated, and will resume running next Monday. Thus the rail road escapes the liability of prosecution on a criminal charge and contempt of court, while the public gets the benefit of a railroad service that was much appreciated and fairly well patronized.

## BREVITIES.

Staining wood with beautiful colors while the tree is still standing is under experiment. The dye is introduced at the root, and some resin will take up three gallons of the coloring fluid in two days. If introduced when the sap is flowing most freely the results are quick and very marked, says the Chicago "News."

The colored tree is out and used for interior or outdoor work and furniture.

Within the last few years the Swiss people generally have become much interested in the preservation of the teeth. It is generally accepted that the basal water causes early decay and discoloration of the teeth. Conditon has become so bad that in 1912 the city of Basel established a municipal dental clinic.

Seven thousand people are now taking University of California courses by mail—a work first begun only a few months ago. Six thousand of these are at work in correspondent courses in agriculture.

## LIVING COSTS OF 100 YEARS AGO.

(From the Newark News.)  
From a daybook kept by the owner of a general store in Herk county, Pa., 100 years ago and which the Towda Blade, in a recent issue, tells about, one gets a good idea of what it cost to live then and also what people ate.

With nearly every bill of goods charged would be attached one gallon of whiskey, rum or brandy, price 25 cents. Homes were lighted with candles, costing anywhere from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a candle.

In one charge a man bought one-quarter of veal at four cents a pound. Eggs were never more than 10 cents per dozen, with chickens 12 to 18 cents apiece; geese, 25 cents to \$1.25 cents apiece; beef, three to four cents; wool, 10 cents to 12-15 cents.

## CHEESE MADE FROM SEEDS.

Real cheese from the seeds of a tree (Treecia Africana) is the peculiar product made by negroes of the Kamerun region in Western Africa. A German witness of the process states that the seeds are first cooked, then shelled, crushed into a thin, pasty mass, flavored with pepper, freed from liquid by draining, and finally moulded into grayish white cakes.

These cakes are ripened like ordinary cheese. With time the color changes to yellow, then to a brown, and the taste alters from a flavor very unlike cheese to a distinct sour, and finally becomes that of strong cheese.

The ripening is found to be due to the same bacterial changes that yield the flavor of cheese from milk.

## HOT AND COLD.

"Every time I see grandfather's sword I want to go to war."

"Well?"

"But every time I notice grandfather's wooden leg I cool down."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

**From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. Richmond, 109 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

## A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can remember the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNY AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.